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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

To: Mr. David Kappos
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

From: Dr. Igor Troitski
Inventor of 27 U.S. Patents, and first named inventor of applications No. :
11/317,379; 10/751,325; 11/234,813; 11/129, 730; 11/053,983; 11/108,121 and
11/023,115, which were examined by Maria Alexandra Elve (Art Unit 3742)

08/31/2009

Subject: 101 false statements of the examiner

Dear Mr. Kappos:

Applicants mailed six letters to Mr. John Doll, the former Acting Director of the USPTO. Responses to the letters of 04/20/09, 06/05/09, 06/22/09, 07/16/09 were signed by Mr. David Wiley (Office of the Commissioner for Patents), who, on various pretexts, turned down applicants' requests to consider the Remarks of the first letter (04/20/09). Responses to the letters of 08/05/09, and 08/11/09 have not been received.

The Remarks comprise the evidences of the following false examiner's actions:

- the examiner fabricates a large majority of false statements, including false statements made **intentionally** and through ignorance of the art,

- the examiner gives incontrovertible evidences that the examiner abandoned three applications but did not notice the physical phenomenon, which is the basis of those applications,
- the examiner copies whole pages of previous Office Actions and uses these copies in other Office Actions with respect to different applications,
- the examiner rejects claims by reference to the methods and systems, which are not used in the examined application,
- the examiner gives incontrovertible evidences that the examiner does not know the basic physical phenomenon used in the examined applications and does not even know the terminology of the art,
- the examiner uses the same references, which have been used in previous Office Actions, for rejection of the claims in other Office Actions with respect to the applications which disclose, in essence, different methods for different purposes,
- the examiner gives incontrovertible evidences that the examiner does not know U.S. Patents relating to the art of the examined inventions,
- the examiner gives incontrovertible evidences that the examiner does not know the fundamental laws of optics,
- in response to the Request for Continued Examination, the examiner mails the exact copy of the Final Office Action instead of a consideration of the presented applicants' arguments,
- the examiner states that U.S. Patents "must be read as a whole and not just the claims" (Advisory Action of 05/14/2009, page 2, lines 2 & 7).

Before the appeal to Mr. John Doll (04/20/09), applicants mailed a large majority of letters, which were addressed to Tu B. Hoang, examiner's supervisor (02/02/09; 02/13/09; 02/23/09; 03/24/09; 03/26/09), the Director of Technology Center 1700 (03/02/09), the Chief of Department 1725 (03/06/2009), Customer Service of USPTO (11/05/08, 01/04/09, 01/07/09), the Inventor Assistance Center (01/26/09, 02/26/09), Petition Center (03/02/09), Lesley Morris, Quality Action Specialist Technology Center 3700 (03/31/09).

Simultaneously, applicants tried others ways of receiving qualified Office Actions:

- Applicants mailed the Request for Continued Examination of 01/28/08 with respect the application No.11/023,115. However, instead of a consideration of the presented arguments, the examiner informed that “All arguments set forth in the instant after final are well taken,” and send Office Action of 04/17/2008, which is the exact copy of the Final Office Action of 11/27/2007.
- The applicant sent back (01/07/09) the non-final Office Action of 01/02/09 with respect to application No.: 11/108,121. Accompanying letter (01/07/09), which was addressed to Customer Service, stated that detailed Action of the non-final Office Action contains about 40 lines, from which 28 lines describe referenced patents and the rest of the lines are generally accepted in any Office Actions. The applicant stated that 40 claims of the present application cannot be consider carefully in 28 lines of this Office Action and asked to present a qualified examination.
- After receiving the Office Action of 02/09/09, webbed by false statements made by the examiner **intentionally**, applicants mailed the letter of 02/13/09, which was addressed to Tu B. Hoang, the examiner’s supervisor. In this letter, applicants wrote that the examiner should apologize for false statements made intentionally. No answer was received.

It was the end of April, but the applicants received no answer to 14 letters mentioned above. Then, applicants mailed letters (04/20/09) to Mr. John Doll, the former Acting Director of the USPTO and Mr. Harry Reid, United States Senator of Nevada. These letters comprised the Remarks with applicant’s arguments and evidences of false examiner’s statements. Applicants respectfully requested to help them to receive a consideration of the Remarks.

After these appeals to Mr. John Doll and Mr. Harry Reid,, applicants received a letter on 05/20/09, signed by David Wiley, Office of the Commissioner for Patents, who informed that the applicants’ letter of 04/20/09 with their arguments and evidences “has been brought to the attention of a Quality Action Specialist, and the Director in Technology Center 3700...”

However, a consideration of the Remarks of the letter (04/20/09) was not received. Then, the applicants mailed six letters to Mr. John Doll, the former Acting Director of the USPTO, repeating their request to consider the letter of 04/20/09, but required consideration was not received up to date.

Instead of a consideration of the Remarks of the letter (04/20/09), applicants received letters signed by Robert Olszewski, Director in Technology Center 3700 (05/07/09). The letters were decisions on the petition filed on March 5, 2009. All these decisions were made without consideration of the examiner's actions stated above and the false examiner's statements presented in the letter of 04/20/09. Among other things, the Director states that 27 lines of Office Action are quite enough for examination and rejection of 40 Claims. Director makes the conclusion in spite of false examiner's statements comprised in these 27 lines.

Therefore, after receiving such unfounded Decisions, the applicants mailed a letter on 06/01/2009 to Henry Yuen, Special Programs Examiner. In this letter, the applicants, particularly, wrote that the Director did not consider the applicant's arguments and made a conclusion without consideration of examiner's false statements. The letter contains a list of examiner's false actions and the "Analysis of the Director's reply". No response has been received.

Applicants' activity brought only negative result: recently, they received two Notices of Abandonment of applications No.: 11/108,121 (08/03/09) and 11/317,379 (08/18/09). These Notices are based on intentionally false statements. The abandonment of application No.: 11/108,121 (08/03/09) was made after non-Final Office Action, even without production of Final Office Action. Applicants mailed Petition to review the abandonment of application No.: 11/ 108,121 (08/10/09) and Petition to review the abandonment of application No.: 11/317,379 (08/25/09). The Decisions have not yet been received.

Of course, examiner's actions mentioned above and, especially, false examiner's statements are inadmissible. But it is unbelievable, that:

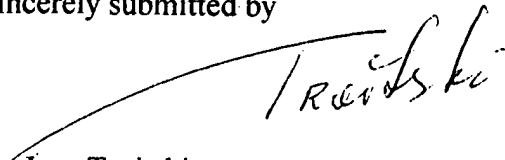
- the Director in Technology Center 3700 makes his decision, that "it is not seen that the examiner has not met her obligations under 35 U.S.C. § 102 and 103", without a consideration of false examiner's statements listed in the letter of 04/20/09 (Decision of 05/07/09 with respect to application No.: 11/234,813, page 2, lines 22-23);
- the examiner's supervisors and a large majority of the managers of USPTO, to whom applicants mailed their request to help for consideration of applicants' arguments, did not assist,
- six letters addressed to the Acting Director of the USPTO did not have an effect.

In Ceremony on August 13, 2009, you promised: "I look forward to ... working with you to advance (the USPTO's) mission on behalf of the American people". Your words give hope!

Applicants respectfully request to assist them to receive impartial consideration of false examiner's statements and to stop a flow of the false statements made by the examiner **intentionally**.

Enclosed: **101 false statements of the examiner** (28 pages)

Sincerely submitted by



Dr. Igor Troitski,

U.S. citizen, the inventor or co-inventor of 27 U.S. Patents, 63 Russian Patents,
the author of more than 100 scientific works and four books

101 false statements of the examiner

Statement No. 1 The examiner states: "Claims 1-19 rejected (probably, "are rejected") under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention: i) laser induced breakdown and ii) threshold breakdown" (*Non-Final Office Action of 09/05/2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page2, lines 3-7*).

This examiner's statement is false, because both indicated terms are not used in the present application; really the application uses terms: "laser - induced breakdown" (26 times) and "breakdown threshold" (52 times), which are used in U.S. Patents relating to the art, for example, U.S. Patents No.: 6,399,914; 6,417,485; 6,426,480; 6,490,299; 6,509,548; 6,664,501; 6,670,576; 6,720,521; 6,720,523; 6,734,389; 6,740,846; 6,768,080; 6,768,081; 6,946,619.

Statement No. 2 In *Final Office Action of 12/29/2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379*, the examiner repeats Statement No. 1 (*Final Office Action of 12/29/08 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page2, lines 3-7*).

The repetition of the examiner's statement No.1 is either false statement made intentionally, or the examiner ignored the Response (09/18/2009) to non-Final Office Action of 12/29/2008 which indicated that this application does not contain the mentioned terms.

Statement No. 3 The examiner states that application No.11/108,121 is abandoned because "a reply was received on 01 July 2009 but it does not constitute a proper reply, or a bona fide attempt at a proper reply, to the non-final rejection" (*the Notice of Abandonment of application No. 11/108,121, mailed on 03 Aug 2009*).

This assertion comprises, at least, three false statements made intentionally:

- A) "A reply" filed on 01 July 2009 is not a reply to non-Final Office action, but it is the letter which was addressed to the **Director of Office of Government Affairs**. This applicant's letter was sent to the Director in connection with the letter of Harry Reid, United States Senator.
- B) Really, replies to non-final Office Action were mailed on 01/07/2009 (filed on 01/09/2009), and 05/13/2009 (filed on 05/15/2009).
- C) Reply of 05/13/2009 constitutes a proper reply and contains 24 arguments proving incorrectness of the examiner's statements of non-Final Office action. Two months and half passed after the date, when applicant's arguments were received, but the examiner did not consider them and sent the Notice of Abandonment (07/01/09).

Statement No. 4 The examiner rejects claims 1-19 application No.11/317,379 "under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crabtree IV (USPN 5,572,375)" (*non-Final*

Office action of 09/05/2008 with respect to application No.11/317,379, page 4, lines 9-10).

This examiner's statement is the false statement made intentionally because Claims 1-2, 4-15 & 19 discloses methods for destruction of balloons, but Crabtree IV (USPN 5,572,375) discloses creation of images. The examiner herself canceled this statement in the Final Office Action and made this cancellation without any explanation.

Statement No. 5 The examiner rejects claims 1-19 of application No. 11/317,379 "under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuts (USPN 6,361,188)" (*non-Final Office action of 09/05/2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 6, lines 15-16*).

This examiner's statement is either false statement made intentionally or the examiner does not read carefully the examined application because Claims 1-2, 4-15 & 19 discloses methods for destruction of balloons, but Kuts (USPN 6,361,188) discloses methods for creation of images. The examiner herself canceled this statement in the Final Office Action and made this cancellation without any explanation.

Statement No. 6 The examiner states: "the claims (1-19) are rejected over Crabtree IV and additionally, over Kuts. In view of applicant's amendment (9/23/08) the claims were rejected over Crabtree IV and Robbins and additionally over Kuts and Robbins, in the final office action" (*Advisory Action of 05/14/2009 with respect to application No.11/317,379, page 2, lines 4-5*).

This examiner's explanation is intentional misinformation, because the amendment (9/23/08) did not change meaning of the presented claims. This amendment canceled claims 3, 16, 17, 18, made currently amendment of claims 1, 9, 13 and presented original claims 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19. The currently amendment of claims 1, 9, 13 was connected with the cancellation of claims 3, 16-18, and therefore the amendment of 9/23/08 cannot be a reason of reversal of the examiner's statements made in non-Final Office Action. For the same reason, the amendment (9/23/08) cannot be a reason for appearance of new reference to Robbins and new rejections in the Final Office Action.

Statement No. 7 In response to the Request for Continued Examination of 01/28/08 with respect the application No.11/023,115, the examiner informed that "All arguments set forth in the instant after final are well taken," and send Office Action of 04/17/2008, which is the exact copy of the Final Office Action of 11/27/2007).

This examiner's action is circumvention: applicants cannot pay twice for the same paper (required reexamination processing fees was made by check #1190). Arguments in support of the Request for Continued Examination give to a conclusion, that statements of Final Office Action are incorrect and presented Claims cannot be rejected as obvious over examiner's references. In response to the prepaid Request, the applicants received a copy of the former Final Office Action.

Statement No. 8 The examiner states: “Arguments set forth in the instant after final are well taken” (*Advisory Action of 02/09/2009 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 2, line 3*).

This examiner’s explanation is intentional misinformation: “Arguments set forth in the instant after final” were stated in the applicant’s letter of (01/20/2009) in connection with the significant modifications of Final Office Action made by the examiner in compare with the non-Final Office Action. The letter comprises 25 arguments but no argument was considered in the Advisory Action of 02/09/2009.

Statement No. 9 The examiner asserts that “applicant’s arguments filed 11/6/08 have been fully considered”, and repeats (page 2, lines 2-4) in Advisory Action of 07/13/2009, that “applicant states that the examiner must explain why the present claims are rejected under Crabtree IV. The examiner respectfully notes that this is fully disclosed in the final office action (3/17/09)”. (*The Final Office Action of 03/17/2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 8, line 2*)

Both these examiner’s statement are intentionally false because “Response to Arguments” of the final Office Action includes only examiner’s attempt to justify her ignorance of term “laser-induced breakdown” and does not comprise a consideration of basic applicant’s arguments. Applicant’s arguments filed 11/06/08 include 10 pages, which prove that the presented claims cannot be rejected under Crabtree IV (USPN 5,572,375); cannot be rejected under Kuts (USPN 6,361,188); cannot be rejected as “being unpatentable over claims 15-24 of copending” applications No.11/053,983 and 11/149,375. The presented arguments also demonstrate the incorrectness of examiner statement that “collision points are the same as instant claims breakdown sparks”. **The basic arguments, mentioned above, were not considered in the final Office Action (3/17/09).**

Statement No.10 The examiner asserts: “Applicant stated that arguments were not considered. The examiner respectfully disagrees because pages 8 & 9 (of the final office action) do address applicant’s arguments” (*Advisory Action of 05/14/2009 with respect to application No.11/317,379, page 2, lines 3-5*).

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because the Remarks of 9/23/08 comprise 7 arguments, but in “Response to Arguments”, the examiner only makes unsuccessful attempt to justify her ignorance of laser-induced breakdown phenomenon. The basic applicant’s arguments stated on pages 3-5 of the Remarks (09/18/2008) prove that the present claims can be rejected neither under Crabtree IV (USPN 5,572,375) nor Kuts (USPN 6,361,188). Also, the Remarks demonstrate that the “examiner’s position that these collision points are the same as instant claims breakdown sparks” is false statement and that the present claims can be rejected neither under Troitski (USPAP 2006/0175312 A1) nor Troitski (USPAP 2007/0068053 A1).

Statement No. 11 The examiner states: “Applicant argues with respect to applications 10/751,325, 11/023,115 and 11/053,983; these applications are abandoned and hence

further argument is moot” (*Advisory Action of 07/13/2009 with respect to application No.11/234,813, page 2, lines 9-10*).

This examiner’s statement is incorrect: although the mentioned application were abandoned, however “further argument” should be “moot” because: firstly, the examiner copies pages from the non-final and Final Office Actions with respect to the abandoned application 11/053,983 and uses these pages in non-final and Final Office Actions with respect to applications 11/ 234,813 and 11/317,379, which are under examination, secondly, the examiner rejected claims of applications 11/ 234,813 and 11/317,379 by reference to the same U.S. Patent (Crabtree IV, USPN 5,572,375), which was used for rejection of claims of abandoned application 11/053,983, thirdly, Office Actions with respect to applications 11/ 234,813 and 11/317,379 demonstrates precisely that, when the examiner abandoned applications 10/751,325, 11/023,115 and 11/053,983, the examiner did not even notice that these applications are based on the laser-induced breakdown phenomenon, and also applications 11/ 234,813 and 11/317,379 demonstrates precisely that the examiner did not know the theory of the basic physical phenomenon used in the abandoned applications.

Statement No. 12 The examiner states: “the Crabtree IV (USPN 5,572,375) reference must be read as a whole and not just the claims” (*the Advisory Action of 05/14/2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 2, line 2*).

This examiner’s statement is false because the Patent Rules of Practice, 37 C.F.R. Part 1, and the laws established for patents by Congress, title 35 of the United States Code do not require that a reference to U.S. Patent “must be read as a whole and not just the claims”.

Statement No. 13 The examiner states: “the Kuts (USPN 6,361,188) reference must be read as a whole and not just the claims” (*the Advisory Action of 05/14/2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 2, line 7*).

This examiner’s statement is false because the Patent Rules of Practice, 37 C.F.R. Part 1, and the laws established for patents by Congress, title 35 of the United States Code do not require that a reference to U.S. Patent “must be read as a whole and not just the claims”.

Statement No. 14 The examiner rejects claims 15-24 by reference to “a laser light show device, which uses the holography generating capability of laser light to produce projected image having enhanced holographic effects.” (*Final Office Action of 12/26/2007 with respect to application No. 11/053,983, page 3, lines 12-13*)

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because application No. 11/053,983 does not even comprise a word “holography”. Moreover, a laser, which is used in the invention, cannot be used for holography.

Statement No. 15 The examiner rejects claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 by reference to “a laser light show device, which uses the holography generating capability of laser light to produce projected image having enhanced holographic effects.” *(Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 4, lines 14-16)*

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because application No. 11/317,379 does not even comprise a word “holography”. Moreover, a laser which is used in the invention cannot be used for holography. Moreover, a laser which is used in the invention cannot be used for holography.

Statement No. 16 The examiner rejects claims 1-9 & 11-12 by reference to “a laser light show device, which uses the holography generating capability of laser light to produce projected image having enhanced holographic effects.” *(Final Office Action of 17 March 2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 4, lines 13-15)*

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because application No. 11/234,813 does not even comprise a word “holography”. Moreover, a laser which is used in the invention cannot be used for holography.

Statement No. 17 The examiner rejects claims 15-24 by reference to the fact that “AOMs are used for very high speed intensity modulation of coherent light beam(s)”. *(Final Office Action of 12/26/2007 with respect to application No. 11/053,983, page 3, lines 10-11)*

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because application No. 11/053,983 does not use “AOMs” and even does not comprise a word “AOMs”.

Statement No. 18 The examiner rejects claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 by reference to the fact that “AOMs are used for very high speed intensity modulation of coherent light beam(s)”. *(Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 4, lines 13-14)*

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because application No. 11/317,379 does not use “AOMs” and even does not comprise a word “AOMs”.

Statement No 19 The examiner rejects claims 1-9 & 11-12 by reference to the fact that “AOMs are used for very high speed intensity modulation of coherent light beam(s)”. *(Final Office Action of 17 March 2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 4, lines 12-13)*

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because application No. 11/234,813 does not use “AOMs” and even does not comprise a word “AOMs”.

Statement No. 20 The examiner rejects claims 15-24 by reference to the fact that “The present invention provides a means for projecting a suspended holographic image”. *(Final Office Action of 12/26/2007 with respect to application No. 11/053,983, page 3, lines 13-14)*

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because application No. 11/053,983 does not use “a means for projecting a suspended holographic image” and even does not comprise words “a suspended holographic image”.

Statement No. 21 The examiner rejects claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 by reference to the fact that “The present invention provides a means for projecting a suspended holographic image”. *(Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 4, lines 16-17)*

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because application No. 11/317,379 does not use “a means for projecting a suspended holographic image” and even does not comprise words “a suspended holographic image”.

Statement No. 22 The examiner rejects claims 1-9 & 11-12 by reference to the fact that “The present invention provides a means for projecting a suspended holographic image”. *(Final Office Action of 17 March 2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 4, lines 15-16)*

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because application No. 11/234,813 does not use “a means for projecting a suspended holographic image” and even does not comprise words “a suspended holographic image”.

Statement No. 23 The examiner rejects claims 15-24 by reference to the fact that “in the image-forming mode of usage, the passive multi-planar optical array is employed to form a plurality of visible image “dots””. *(Final Office Action of 12/26/2007 with respect to application No. 11/053,983, page 3, lines 17-18).*

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because application No. 11/053,983 does not use “in the image-forming mode of usage, the passive multi-planar optical array is employed to form a plurality of visible image “dots”” and moreover, the application does not comprise words “the image-forming mode of usage” and “the passive multi-planar optical array”.

Statement No. 24 The examiner rejects claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 by reference to the fact that “in the image-forming mode of usage, the passive multi-planar optical array is employed to form a plurality of visible image “dots””. *(Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 4, lines 20-21)*

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because application No. 11/317,379 does not use “in the

image-forming mode of usage, the passive multi-planar optical array is employed to form a plurality of visible image “dots” and moreover, the application does not comprise words “the image-forming mode of usage” and “the passive multi-planar optical array”.

Statement No. 25 The examiner rejects claims 1-9 & 11-12 by reference to the fact that that “in the image-forming mode of usage, the passive multi-planar optical array is employed to form a plurality of visible image “dots””. *(Final Office Action of 17 March 2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 4, lines 19-20)*

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully statement or the examiner did not read the examined application carefully, because application No. 11/234,813 does not use “in the image-forming mode of usage, the passive multi-planar optical array is employed to form a plurality of visible image “dots” and moreover, the application does not comprise words “the image-forming mode of usage” and “the passive multi-planar optical array”.

Statement No. 26 The examiner rejects claims 15-24 by reference to the fact that “A perpendicular incident beam passes through the layers of the transparent multi-planar optical element, forming a visible “dot” at each change of reflective index (i.e. at each surface of each transparent layer where there is a gas to transparent medium (e.g. glass to air) transition”. *(Final Office Action of 12/26/2007 with respect to application No. 11/053,983, page 3, lines 18-21)*

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully statement or the examiner did not read the examined application carefully, because application No. 11/053,983 does not use a method or a system where “a perpendicular incident beam passes through the layers of the transparent multi-planar optical element, forming a visible “dot” at each change of reflective index (i.e. at each surface of each transparent layer where there is a gas to transparent medium (e.g. glass to air) transition”. Moreover, the application does not comprise words: “a perpendicular incident beam”, “the transparent multi-planar optical element”, and “reflective index”.

Statement No. 27 The examiner rejects claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 by reference to the fact that “A perpendicular incident beam passes through the layers of the transparent multi-planar optical element, forming a visible “dot” at each change of reflective index (i.e. at each surface of each transparent layer where there is a gas to transparent medium (e.g. glass to air) transition”. *(Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 4, lines 21-24)*

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because application No. 11/317,379 does not use a method or a system where “a perpendicular incident beam passes through the layers of the transparent multi-planar optical element, forming a visible “dot” at each change of reflective index (i.e. at each surface of each transparent layer where there is a gas to transparent medium (e.g. glass to air) transition”. Moreover, the application does not

comprise words: “a perpendicular incident beam”, “the transparent multi-planar optical element”, and “reflective index”.

Statement No. 28 The examiner rejects claims 1-9 & 11-12 by reference to the fact that “A perpendicular incident beam passes through the layers of the transparent multi-planar optical element, forming a visible “dot” at each change of reflective index (i.e. at each surface of each transparent layer where there is a gas to transparent medium (e.g. glass to air) transition”. (*Final Office Action of 17 March 2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 4, lines 20-23*)

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because application No. 11/234,813 does not use a method or a system where “a perpendicular incident beam passes through the layers of the transparent multi-planar optical element, forming a visible “dot” at each change of reflective index (i.e. at each surface of each transparent layer where there is a gas to transparent medium (e.g. glass to air) transition”. Moreover, the application does not comprise words: “a perpendicular incident beam”, “the transparent multi-planar optical element”, and “reflective index”.

Statement No. 29 The examiner rejects Claims 15-24 by reference to the fact that “the fire beam splitters can be selected to allow approx. 30% of the intensities of the reflected laser beams to pass through as secondary incident laser beams with the remaining intensities reflecting as secondary reflected laser beams.” (*Final Office Action of 12/26/2007 with respect to application No. 11/053,983, page 4, lines 11-14*)

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because methods of application No. 11/053,983 do not use “the fire beam splitters” and “reflected laser beams”.

Statement No. 30 The examiner rejects Claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19, by reference to the fact that “the shell is filled with an image gas (preferably an inert gas e.g. helium, neon, argon, xenon and so forth)” (*Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 5, lines 3-5*).

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because methods of application No. 11/317,379 do not use such “image gas” and none of claims of the present application contains the words: “inert gas, helium, neon, argon, xenon and so forth”.

Statement No. 31 The examiner rejects Claims 1-9, & 11-12 by reference to the fact that “the shell is filled with an image gas (preferably an inert gas e.g. helium, neon, argon, xenon and so forth)” (*Final Office Action of 17 March 2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 5, lines 2-3*).

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because methods of application No. 11/234,813 do not use

such “image gas” and none of claims of the present application contains the words: “inert gas, helium, neon, argon, xenon and so fort”.

Statement No. 32 The examiner rejects claims 15-24, by reference to the fact that “In conjunction with very high speed modulation and reflective reinforcement, the intensity of individual dots can be controlled.” (*Final Office Action of 12/26/2007 with respect to application No. 11/053,983, page 3, lines 21-23*)

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because application No. 11/053,983 does not use a method or a system where “in conjunction with very high speed modulation and reflective reinforcement, the intensity of individual dots can be controlled.” Moreover, the application does not comprise words: “high speed modulation” and “reflective reinforcement”.

Statement No. 33 The examiner rejects claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 by reference to the fact that “In conjunction with very high speed modulation and reflective reinforcement, the intensity of individual dots can be controlled.” (*Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 4, lines 24-25*)

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because application No. 11/317,379 does not use a method or a system where “in conjunction with very high speed modulation and reflective reinforcement, the intensity of individual dots can be controlled.” Moreover, the application does not comprise words: “high speed modulation” and “reflective reinforcement”.

Statement No. 34 The examiner rejects claims 1-9 & 11-12 by reference to the fact that “In conjunction with very high speed modulation and reflective reinforcement, the intensity of individual dots can be controlled.” (*Final Office Action of 17 March 2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 4, lines 24-25*)

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because application No. 11/234,813 does not use a method or a system where “in conjunction with very high speed modulation and reflective reinforcement, the intensity of individual dots can be controlled.” Moreover, the application does not comprise words: “high speed modulation” and “reflective reinforcement”.

Statement No. 35 The examiner rejects claims 15-24 by reference to the fact that “The modulated beam need not be of a visible light wavelength, since it is only necessary that secondary emissions from the imaging gas provide visible light.” (*Final Office Action of 12/26/2007 with respect to application No. 11/053,983, page 4, lines 7-8*).

This examiner’s statement is either intentionally false or the examiner did not read present application carefully because application No. 11/053,983 does not use

secondary emission and moreover, the application does not comprise words “secondary emission”.

Statement No. 36 The examiner rejects claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 by reference to the fact that “The modulated beam need not be of a visible light wavelength, since it is only necessary that secondary emissions from the imaging gas provide visible light.” (*Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 5, lines 14-15*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because application No. 11/317,379 does not use secondary emission and moreover, the application does not comprise words “secondary emission”.

Statement No. 37 The examiner rejects claims 1-9 & 11-12 by reference to the fact that “The modulated beam need not be of a visible light wavelength, since it is only necessary that secondary emissions from the imaging gas provide visible light.” (*Final Office Action of 17 March 2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 5, lines 13-14*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because application No. 11/234,813 does not use secondary emission and moreover, the application does not comprise words “secondary emission”.

Statement No. 38 The examiner rejects claims 15-24 by reference to the fact that “Beam splitters can be selected according to subjective desires regarding the relative beam intensities of the resulting laser beams.” (*Final Office Action of 12/26/2007 with respect to application No. 11/053,983, page 4, lines 9-10*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because application No. 11/053,983 does not use beam splitters and even does not comprise the word “beam splitter”.

Statement No. 39 In Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, the examiner rejects claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19, by reference to the fact that “Beam splitters can be selected according to subjective desires regarding the relative beam intensities of the resulting laser beams.” (*Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 5, lines 16-17*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because application No. 11/317,379 does not use beam splitters and even does not comprise the word “beam splitter”.

Statement No. 40 The examiner rejects claims 1-9 & 11-12 by reference to the fact that “Beam splitters can be selected according to subjective desires regarding the relative beam intensities of the resulting laser beams.” (*Final Office Action of 17 March 2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 5, lines 15-16*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because application No. 11/234,813 does not use beam splitters and even does not comprise the word “beam splitter”.

Statement No. 41 The examiner rejects claims 15-24 by reference to the fact that “Red, blue and green lasers may be used and in combination may provide a monochromatic coherent collimated laser beams.” (*Final Office Action of 12/26/2007 with respect to application No. 11/053,983, page 4, lines 13-15*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because, firstly, application No. 11/053,983 does not use red, blue and green lasers, and secondly, each student knows that combination of three monochromatic beams cannot give a monochromatic beam.

Statement No. 42 The examiner rejects claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 by reference to the fact that “Red, blue and green lasers may be used and in combination may provide a monochromatic coherent collimated laser beams.” (*Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 5, lines 20-21*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because, firstly, application No. 11/317,379 does not use red, blue and green lasers, and secondly, each student knows that combination of three monochromatic beams cannot give a monochromatic beam.

Statement No. 43 The examiner rejects claims 1-9 & 11-12 by reference to the fact that “Red, blue and green lasers may be used and in combination may provide a monochromatic coherent collimated laser beams.” (*Final Office Action of 17 March 2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 5, lines 19-21*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because, firstly, application No. 11/234,813 does not use red, blue and green lasers, and secondly, each student knows that combination of three monochromatic beams cannot give a monochromatic beam.

Statement No. 44 The examiner rejects claims 15-24 by stating that “It is the examiner’s position that collision points (points used in USPN 5,572,375) are the same as instant claims breakdown sparks” (*Final Office Action of 12/26/2007 with respect to application No. 11/053,983, page 5, lines 1-2*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because, firstly, points of USPN 5,572,375 and breakdown sparks are created by different physical phenomena, secondly; they are produced by different kinds of laser radiation, and thirdly, they have different characteristics. The examiner’s position mentioned above is position a person, who produced Office Action and did not noticed that the examined invention is based on laser-induced breakdown.

Statement No. 45 The examiner rejects claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 by stating that “It is the examiner’s position that collision points (points used in USPN 5,572,375) are the same as instant claims breakdown sparks”. (*Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 6, lines 7-9*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because, firstly, points of USPN 5,572,375 and breakdown sparks are created by different physical phenomena, secondly; they are produced by different kinds of laser radiation, and thirdly, they have different characteristics. The examiner’s position mentioned above is a position of a person, who

does not even know the term of laser-induced breakdown phenomenon which creates breakdown sparks.

Statement No. 46 The examiner rejects claims 1-9 & 11-12 by stating that “It is the examiner’s position that collision points (points used in USPN 5,572,375) are the same as instant claims breakdown sparks”. (*Final Office Action of 17 March 2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 6, lines 21-22*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because, firstly, points of USPN 5,572,375 and breakdown sparks are created by different physical phenomena, secondly; they are produced by different kinds of laser radiation, and thirdly, they have different characteristics. The examiner’s position mentioned above is a position of a person, who does not know that laser-induced breakdown includes “multiphoton ionization and avalanche breakdown” (page 8, line 11).

Statement No. 47 The examiner asserts: “Applicant’s arguments filed 9/23/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.” (*Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 8, lines 12-13*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because the Remarks of 9/23/08 comprise 7 arguments. In “Response to Arguments”, the examiner does not consider the basic argument’s filed 9/23/08, but only makes unsuccessful attempt to justify her ignorance of laser-induced breakdown phenomenon. The basic applicant’s arguments stated on pages 3-5 of the Remarks (09/18/2008) prove that the present claims can be rejected neither under Crabtree IV (USPN 5,572,375) nor Kuts (USPN 6,361,188). Also, the Remarks demonstrate that the “examiner’s position that these collision points are the same as instant claims breakdown sparks” is false statement and that the present claims can be rejected neither under Troitski (USPAP 2006/0175312 A1) nor Troitski (USPAP 2007/0068053 A1).

Statement No. 48 The examiner rejects claims of three different applications by stating that claims of application No. 11/053,983 (claims 15-24), application No. 11/317,379 (claims 1-19), and application No. 11/234,813 (claims 1-9 & 11-12) “are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crabtree IV (USPN 5,572,375)” (*Final Office Actions with respect to applications 11/053,983 & 11/234,813, and non-final Office Action with respect to application 11/317,379, page 4, lines 9-10*).

These examiner’s statements are false because: firstly, methods of all applications mentioned above are based on laser-induced breakdown phenomenon, but USPN 5,572,375 does not use this physical phenomenon and does not teach how laser-induced breakdown can be generated; secondly, claims 15-24 of application No. 11/053,983 disclose methods for production of images; claims 1-9 & 11-12 of application No. 11/234,813 disclose methods for creation of fireworks; and claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 of application No. 11/317,379 disclose methods for destruction of inflated objects, which are not even mentioned in USPN 5,572,375.

Statement No. 49 The examiner states: “Applicant argues that Crabtree IV uses holography and thus is not applicable. The examiner respectfully notes that applicant has used open language and hence does not preclude holography.” (*Advisory Action of 07/13/2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 2, lines 5-7*).

This examiner’s statement is false because: firstly, applications No. 11/053,983, 11/234,813, and 11/317,379 are based on generation of laser-induced breakdown but a laser, which is able to create laser-induced breakdown, cannot be used for holography; secondly, the examiner determines the conception of “open language incorrectly, including in this conception of terms: “laser-induced breakdown” and “breakdown threshold”, which are used in U.S. Patents; thirdly, the examiner cannot indicate the claims which, in the judgment of the examiner, are used holography.

Statement No. 50 The examiner rejects claims of two different applications by stating that these claims “are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuts (USPN 6,361,188)”. These claims are 1-19 of application No. 11/317,379, and 13-20 of application No. 11/234,813 (*non-Final Office Actions with respect to applications No. 11/317,379, page 6, lines 15-16 and 11/234,813, page 7, lines 1-2*).

These examiner’s statements are false because, firstly, methods of all applications mentioned above are based on laser-induced breakdown phenomenon, but USPN 6,361,188 does not use this physical phenomenon and does not teach how laser-induced breakdown can be generated; secondly, claims 1-19 of application No. 11/234,813 comprise claims which disclose methods for creation of fireworks but claims 1-19 of application No. 11/317,379 comprise claims which disclose methods for destruction of inflated objects, which are not even mentioned in USPN 5,572,375.

Statement No. 51 The examiner rejects claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 by reference to the fact that “The laser beam is directed at a rotating viewing surface, the viewing of the surface being semi-transparent.” (*Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 7, lines 6-7*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because the invention of application No. 11/317,379 does not use the laser beam, which “is directed at a rotating viewing surface, the viewing of the surface being semi-transparent”. Moreover, the application does not even comprise words: “a rotating viewing surface” or “the surface being semi-transparent”.

Statement No. 52 The examiner rejects claims 13-20 by reference to the fact that “The laser beam is directed at a rotating viewing surface, the viewing of the surface being semi-transparent.” (*Final Office Action of 17 March 2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 7, lines 4-5*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because the invention of application No. 11/234,813 does not use the laser beam, which “is directed at a rotating viewing surface, the viewing of the surface being semi-transparent”. Moreover, the application

does not even comprise words: “a rotating viewing surface” or “the surface being semi-transparent”.

Statement No. 53 The examiner rejects claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 by reference to the fact that “Due to the rotation of the viewing surface, a three-dimensional image is formed that can be viewed from multiple angles”. (*Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 7, lines 7-8*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because the methods of application No. 11/317,379 do not use “the rotation of the viewing surface” and moreover claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 disclose destruction of balloons and do not relate to creation of images.

Statement No. 54 The examiner rejects claims 13-20 by reference to the fact that “Due to the rotation of the viewing surface, a three-dimensional image is formed that can be viewed from multiple angles”. (*Final Office Action of 17 March 2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 7, lines 5-6*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because the methods of application No. 11/234,813 do not use “the rotation of the viewing surface”.

Statement No. 55 The examiner rejects claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 by reference to the following fact: “The viewing surface is coupled to a motor that rotates the surface along an axis”. (*Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 7, lines 8-9*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because the methods of application No. 11/317,379 do not use “the viewing surface” which “is coupled to a motor that rotates the surface along an axis”.

Statement No. 56 The examiner rejects claims 13-20 by reference to the following fact: “The viewing surface is coupled to a motor that rotates the surface along an axis”. (*Final Office Action of 17 March 2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 7, lines 7-8*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because the methods of application No. 11/234,813 do not use “the viewing surface” which “is coupled to a motor that rotates the surface along an axis”.

Statement No. 57 The examiner rejects claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 by reference to the following fact: “The viewing surface is semi-transparent, both transmitting and reflecting a portion of the light beam”. (*Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 7, lines 9-10*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because the methods of application No. 11/317,379 do not use “the viewing surface” which “is semi-transparent, both transmitting and reflecting a portion of the light beam”.

Statement No. 70 The examiner states: "Applicant argues that red, blue and green lasers may not be used in rejecting the claims. The examiner respectfully notes that the claims are written in open in language and hence do not preclude the use of these lasers" (*Advisory Action of 05/14/2009 with respect to application No.11/234,813, page 2, line 15-16*).

This examiner's statement is false. Really, the applicant argued: "A method of the present invention does not use combination of red, blue and green lasers (and moreover does not contains words "red, blue and green") but non-final and final Office Actions reject present Claims by reference to the fact that "red, blue and green lasers may be used and in combination may provide a monochromatic coherent collimated laser beam" (applicant's letter of 4/27/09, page 10, lines 3-7). **This examiner's statement is also false** because: firstly, "red, blue and green lasers may be used and in combination" but may not "provide a monochromatic coherent collimated laser beam" and secondly, the examiner cannot indicate claims of application No.11/234,813 in which, in the judgment of the examiner, red, blue and green lasers are used.

Statement No. 71 The examiner states: "Applicant argues that the present invention does not use a visible "dot", secondary emission, rotating viewing surface and so forth. The examiner respectfully notes that applicant has used open language which does not preclude these limitations" (*Advisory Action of 05/14/2009 with respect to application No.11/234,813, page 2, lines 17-18*).

This examiner's statement is false. Really, the applicant argued: "the examiner rejects claims by making a reference to the following: "A perpendicular incident beam passes through the layers of the transparent multi-planar optical element, forming a visible "dot" at each change of refractive index (i.e. at each surface of each transparent layer where there is a gas to transparent medium (e.g. glass to air) transition". However, the invention does not use "the transparent multi-planar optical element, forming a visible "dot" at each change of refractive index" and the application does not even contain words "the transparent multi-planar optical element" and "refractive index. The present invention does not use secondary emission effect and moreover does not contain words "secondary emission" or "emission", but the examiner rejects Claims by reference to the fact that "the modulated beam need not be of a visible light wavelength, since it is only necessary that secondary emissions from the imaging gas provide visible light. The present invention does not use a "rotating viewing surface" and moreover does not contain such words, but the examiner rejects Claims by reference to the fact that "the laser beam is directed at a rotating viewing surface, the viewing of the surface being semi-transparent..." **This examiner's statement is also false** because the examiner cannot indicate claims of application No.11/234,813 in which, in the judgment of the examiner, "a visible "dot", secondary emission, rotating viewing surface and so forth" are used.

Statement No. 72 The examiner states: "Applicant further argues applications 11/053,983, 10/751,325 & 11/023,115. These are different than the application at hand,

Kuts (USPN 6,361,188) does not use this phenomenon and therefore cannot teach how to generate laser-induced breakdown and use this phenomenon for fireworks.

Statement No. 67 In the response to the applicant's letter of (01/20/2009) with respect to application No 11/317,379, the examiner states: "Applicant states that the final office action is a word for word repeat of the previous office action. The examiner respectfully disagrees because a new reference Robbins is presented in the final office action and discussed at length" (*the Advisory Action mailed on 02/09/2009 with respect to the application No. 11/317,379, page 2, lines 2-3*).

This examiner's explanation is intentional misinformation because, really, applicants state the following: "The Final Office Action does not contain the examination of the ground arguments stated in the Response mailed on 09.18.2008. This Final Office Action uses previously prepared and frequently used text, which does not relate to the subject matter. Detailed Action of the Final Office Action contains 6 ½ pages, from which 4 ½ pages coincide word for word (with the exception of 10 lines) with identical pages of the Office Actions made with respect to the applications No.11/234,813; 11/053,983 and 11/023,115, although methods disclosed in these applications and the method of the present application relate to different subject matters" (*the response to the applicant's letter of (01/20/2009) with respect to application No 11/317,379, page 2-3*).

Statement No. 68 The examiner states: "Applicant argues that the use of red, blue and green laser "may not provide a monochromatic laser beam". The examiner respectfully disagrees because the right combination of color will generate a monochromatic beam, thus the prior art is capable of generating such a beam" (*the Final Office Action with respect to application No. 11/053,983, page 7, lines 1-4*).

This examiner's statement is either false statement or the examiner does not know fundamental optics: in Response to non-Final Office Action, the applicant explained: "Applicant is confused by the Examiner's statement that "red, blue and green laser may be used and in combination may provide a monochromatic coherent collimated laser beams". Red, blue and green laser beams in combination are able to create sensation of any color in human eye (it is physiological reaction of human eye) but red, blue and green lasers in combination may not provide a monochromatic laser beam!"

Statement No. 69 The examiner states: "Applicant argues that Crabtree IV uses holography and thus is not applicable. The examiner respectfully notes that applicant has used open language and hence does not preclude holography" (*Advisory Action of 05/14/2009 with respect to application No.11/234,813, page 2, lines 13-14*).

This examiner's statement is either false statement made intentionally or the examiner does not know fundamental holography, because: firstly, methods of application No.11/234,813 is based on laser-induced breakdown, but a laser, which is used for generation of laser-induced breakdown, cannot be used for holography, secondly, the examiner cannot indicate claims of application No.11/234,813 in which, in the judgment of the examiner, holography is used.

to a specific audio source or used to generate specific images (e.g. sphere, cylinder and so forth)".

Statement No. 63 The examiner rejects claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 by reference to the following fact: "The system can be used to generate a pattern suitable for use in a desk display as well as a pattern suitable for viewing by a large group of people." (*Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 7, lines 16-17*)

This examiner's statement is intentionally false because the methods of application No. 11/317,379 do not use the system which "can be used to generate a pattern suitable for use in a desk display as well as a pattern suitable for viewing by a large group of people." Moreover, claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 disclose destruction of balloons and do not relate to the creation of any images.

Statement No. 64 The examiner states: "Claims 15-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Crabtree (USPN 5,572,375)". (*Final Office Action of 12/26/2007 with respect to application No. 11/053,983, page 3, lines 6-7*)

This examiner's statement is false because application No. 11/053,983 discloses methods for creation of images by using laser-induced breakdown phenomenon, but USPN 5,572,375 does not use this effect and does not teaches how to generate laser-induced breakdown, specifically, does not teach, what parameters of laser radiation should be used to generate laser-induced breakdown, and does not teach that laser energy at focal area should increase breakdown threshold. Additionally, as it was proved in the Response to non-Final Office Action, "the present method uses nothing that is claimed in USPT 5,572,375" (page 2-4 of the Response filed on 10/09/2007), but the examiner did not refute this applicant's Statement.

Statement No. 65. The examiner rejects claims 1-2, 4-15 & 19 "under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crabtree IV (USPN 5,572,375) and further in view of Robbins (USPN 2,025,475). (*Final Office action of 09/05/2008 with respect to No. 11/317,379, page 4, lines 9-10*)

This examiner's statement is intentionally false because claims 1-2, 4-15 & 19 disclose methods for destruction of balloons by using laser radiation (particularly, by generating laser-induced breakdown) but neither USPN 5,572,375 nor Robbins (USPN 2,025,475) teaches how to destroy an object by laser radiation and how to generate laser-induced breakdown for balloon destruction.

Statement No. 66 The examiner rejects claims 13-20 "under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuts (USPN 6,361,188)" (*Final Office Action of 17 March 2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 7, lines 1-2*).

This examiner's statement is false because application No. 11/234,813 discloses methods for production of fireworks by using laser-induced breakdown phenomenon but

Statement No. 58 The examiner rejects claims 13-20 by reference to the following fact: "The view surface is semi-transparent, both transmitting and reflecting a portion of the light beam". (*Final Office Action of 17 March 2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 7, lines 7-8*)

This examiner's statement is intentionally false because the methods of application No. 11/234,813 do not use "the viewing surface" which "is semi-transparent, both transmitting and reflecting a portion of the light beam".

Statement No. 59 The examiner rejects claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 by reference to the following fact: "Reflected light refers to both specular and scattered light and transmitted light refers to both specular and forward scattered light". (*Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 7, lines 11-12*)

This examiner's statement is intentionally false because the methods of application No. 11/317,379 do not use "reflected light" and do not use actions where "reflected light refers to both specular and scattered light and transmitted light refers to both specular and forward scattered light".

Statement No. 60 The examiner rejects claims 13-20 by reference to the following fact: "Reflected light refers to both specular and scattered light and transmitted light refers to both specular and forward scattered light". (*Final Office Action of 17 March 2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 7, lines 9-10*)

This examiner's statement is intentionally false because the methods of application No. 11/234,813 do not use "reflected light" and do not use actions where "reflected light refers to both specular and scattered light and transmitted light refers to both specular and forward scattered light".

Statement No. 61 The examiner rejects claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 by reference to the following fact: "The system is used to generate patterns that are linked to a specific audio source or used to generate specific images (e.g. sphere, cylinder and so forth)". (*Final Office Action of 29 December 2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 7, lines 13-15*)

This examiner's statement is intentionally false because the methods of application No. 11/317,379 do not use the system which "is used to generate patterns that are linked to a specific audio source or used to generate specific images (e.g. sphere, cylinder and so forth)". Moreover, claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 disclose destruction of balloons and do not relate to the creation of any images.

Statement No. 62 The examiner rejects claims 13-20 by reference to the following fact: "The system is used to generate patterns that are linked to a specific audio source or used to generate specific images (e.g. sphere, cylinder and so forth)". (*Final Office Action of 17 March 2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 7, lines 11-12*)

This examiner's statement is intentionally false because the methods of application No. 11/234,813 do not use the system which "is used to generate patterns that are linked

11/234,813 and hence further argument is moot" (*Advisory Action of 05/14/2009 with respect to application No.11/234,813, page 2, lines 22-23*).

This examiner's statement is false. Really, the applicant argued: the non-Final and Final Office Actions with respect to application No.11/234,813 "contains pages which are identical to pages of Office Actions mailed on 09/05/2008 and 12/29/2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379 and Office Actions mailed on 09/21/2007 and 12/31/07 with respect to the application No. 11/053,983" (applicant's reply of 04/24/2009, pages 1-2). **This examiner's statement is also false** because although the examiner states that application No 11/053,983 is "different than the application at hand", the examiner uses pages of Office Actions in respect to application No.11/053,983 in Office Actions in respect to "the application at hand", and uses the same reference for rejection of claims of these deferent applications.

Statement No. 73 The examiner states: "Applicant argues that the present method does not use the procedure of the prior art references. The examiner respectfully disagrees because the references read on applicant's claims and furthermore, applicant has used open language." (*The Final Office Action of 03/17/2009 with respect to application No.11/234,813, page 8, lines 4-6*)

This examiner's statement is false. Really, the applicant argued: "The present method uses nothing that is claimed in USPN 5,572,375. This statement is readily apparent from the examination of independent claims 1, 3, 5, 7 of USPN 5,572,375 in view of the present invention and vise versa from the examination of independent Claims of the present application in view of claims of USPN 6,361,188." Detailed consideration of the claims is given in Response of 10/09/2008 to non-Final Office Action with respect to application No.11/234,813, pages 2-6.

Also the applicant argued: "Claims 13-20 of the present application are based on the new visual effects generated in process of breakdown phenomenon, which is not used by methods and systems disclosed in USPN 6,361,188 and therefore cannot be rejected "as unpatentable over Kuts USPN 6,361,188)". This statement is readily apparent from the examination of independent Claims 1, 13, 15 and 16 of USPN 6,361,188 in view of Claims 13-20 of the present application and vise versa from the examination of Claims 13-20 of the present application in view of claims of USPN 6,361,188." Detailed consideration of the claims is given in Response of 10/0 9/2008 to non-Final Office Action with respect to application No.11/234,813, pages 7-9.

The examiner cannot refuse these applicant's statements and therefore she writes about "open language" without demonstration, how this "open language" refuses applicant's statements mentioned above.

Statement No. 74. The examiner states: "Applicant argued that a reading of the Bloembergen paper, "A Brief History of Laser-Induced Breakdown" would be required of one skilled in the art. The examiner respectfully notes that this article is not present in either of applicant's two IDS. The examiner has obtained a copy of this article and has attached a copy for applicant's perusal. Bloembergen cites a femtosecond laser, multiphoton ionization and avalanche breakdown. None of these limitations are present in

applicant's claims" (*Final Office Action of 03/17/2009 with respect to application No. 11/234,813, page 8, lines 7-12*).

The examiner's statement that "none of these limitations are present in applicant's claims" is false because these limitations are currently in use and everybody knows about these limitations, when laser-induced breakdown is used. A copy of the Bloembergen paper, "A Brief History of Laser-Induced Breakdown" was sent to the examiner, because the examiner included the term "laser-induced breakdown" in conception of "open language". The applicant did not present this paper in references because he made many references to U.S. Patents which relate to the laser-induced breakdown and could not imagine that the examiner does not know the theory of this phenomenon.

Statement No. 75 The examiner states: "Applicant argues that destruction of the inflated lightweight object is not taught. The examiner respectfully disagrees because Robbins discloses destruction of a balloon. (*Advisory Action of 05/14/2009 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 2, lines 8-9*).

This examiner's statement is intentionally false because the applicant argued: "Accordance to the Claims of the present application the subject matter of the present invention is not the destruction of balloons but the method which discloses how laser radiation can be used for destruction of balloons." Robbins (USPN 2,025,475) (issued date of Dec. 24, 1935) cannot disclose a method for destruction of balloons by laser radiation and therefore Robbins (USPN 2,025,475) does not teach how to destroy a balloon by using laser-radiation and particularly, laser-induced breakdown. (Response of 01/20/2009 to Final Office Action with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 6, lines 17-21).

Statement No. 76. The examiner states: "Claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crabtree IV (USPN 5,572,375) and further in view of Robbins (USPN 2,025,475)" (*Final Office Action of 12/29/2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 4, lines 9-10*).

This examiner's statement is false because:

- 1) Claim 1 discloses method, "where controlled laser radiation is used for destruction of inflated lightweight objects", but Crabtree IV (USPN 5,572,375) uses laser radiation for image creation and Robbins (USPN 2,025,475) does not use destruction by laser radiation and consequently both these patents cannot teach how to destroy inflated lightweight objects by laser radiation.
- 2) The examiner does not refute the applicant's argument that the present method uses nothing that is claimed in USPN 5,572,375 and vice versa.
- 3) The examiner does not refute the applicant's argument that the "dots" of Crabtree IV are used only for image creation and do not use for balloon destruction..
- 4) The examiner does not refute the applicant's argument that Robbins (USPN 2,025,475) was issued long before discovery of lasers and cannot teach how to destroy a balloon by laser radiation.

- 5) Claim 7 discloses “a method in accordance with claim 1 wherein hot plasma accompanying the laser-induced breakdown process is used for destruction of the inflated objects”. However, neither Crabtree IV (USPN 5,572,375) nor Robbins (USPN 2,025,475) use laser-induced breakdown and do not (and cannot) teach how this breakdown can be generated.

Statement No. 77. The examiner states: “Claims 1-2, 4-5 & 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuts (USPN 6,361,188) and further in view of Robbins (USPN 2,025,475)” (*Final Office Action of 12/29/2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 7, lines 3-4*).

This examiner’s statement is false because:

- 1) Claim 1 discloses method, “where controlled laser radiation is used for destruction of inflated lightweight objects”, but Kuts (USPN 6,361,188) uses laser radiation for image creation and Robbins (USPN 2,025,475) does not use destruction by laser radiation and consequently both these patents cannot teach how to destroy inflated lightweight objects by laser radiation.
- 2) The examiner does not refute the applicant’s argument that the present method uses nothing that is claimed in Kuts (USPN 6,361,188) and vice versa.
- 3) The examiner does not refute the applicant’s argument that the “dots” of Kuts are used only for image creation and do not use for balloon destruction..
- 4) The examiner does not refute the applicant’s argument that Robbins (USPN 2,025,475) was issued long before discovery of lasers and cannot teach how to destroy a balloon by laser radiation.
- 5) Claim 7 discloses “a method in accordance with claim 1 wherein hot plasma accompanying the laser-induced breakdown process is used for destruction of the inflated objects”. However, neither Kuts (USPN 6,361,188) nor Robbins (USPN 2,025,475) use laser-induced breakdown and do not teach how this breakdown can be generated.

Statement No. 78. The examiner states: “Applicant’s arguments have been considered and placed in the file.” (*Advisory Action of 03/06/2009 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 2, line 1*).

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false, because the examiner did not present consideration of an applicant’s argument.

Statement No. 79 The examiner states: “Applicant argues that the claims were not properly read by the examiner because only four of the claims disclose a method for creation of laser induced images while the other 15 claims disclose destruction of light weight objects. The examiner respectfully notes that applicant has only one independent claim (claim #1) which is directed to a laser light show. All of the other claims (2-19) depend from claim #1 either directly or indirectly, thus all the claims (1-19) require a laser light visual effects show”. (*Advisory Action of 05/14/2009 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 2, lines 7-10*)

This examiner's statement is false. Really, applicants stated: "the examiner producing the non-final Office Action did not notice that only four Claims from nineteen Claims of this application disclose the method for creation of laser-induced images but the rest fifteen Claims disclose the method for destruction of lightweight object by laser radiation. In a result, the examiner, using pages from Office Actions with respect to previous applications, which do not relate to the destruction of object, rejects all claims by reference to only patents relating to image creation..." (*Reply of 03/26/09 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 2, lines 7-13*). Also, **this examiner's statement is false** because the examiner forms group of claims so that the rejection is not equally applicable to all claims in the group. This examiner's action does not meet the requirement of MPEP § 707.07(d).

Statement No. 80. The examiner rejects Claims 1-34 & 37-40 of application No. 11/108,121 by reference to "a method for producing color images within a transparent media using a laser." (*Non-final Office Action of 01/02/2009 with respect to application No. 11/108,121, page 2, lines 14-15*)

This examiner's statement is intentionally false, because overwhelming majority of the claims mentioned above, only two claims 3 & 4 disclose methods for production of color images, and it is important that the images are produced on some non metal and metal surfaces, but not "within a transparent media".

Statement No. 81. The examiner rejects Claims 1-34 & 37-40 of application No. 11/108,121 by reference to the fact that "the glass is photosensitive". (*Non-final Office Action of 01/02/2009 with respect to application No. 11/108,121, page 2, line 19*)

This examiner's statement is intentionally false because none of Claims 1-34 & 37-40 uses photosensitive glass!

Statement No. 82. The examiner rejects Claims 1-2 & 5-40 of application No. 11/108,121 by reference to the fact that "the glass is photosensitive". (*Non-final Office Action of 01/02/2009 with respect to application No. 11/108,121, page 3, line 4*)

This examiner's statement is intentionally false because none of Claims 1-2 & 5-40 uses photosensitive glass!

Statement No. 83. The examiner states: "Claims 1-34 & 37-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Troitski (USPN 6,664,501)." (*Non-final Office Action of 01/02/2009 with respect to application No. 11/108,121, page 2, line 9*)

This examiner's statement is false, because, firstly, Troitski (USPN 6,664,501) discloses a method for creation of color images only within a photosensitive glass, but Claims 1-34 & 37-40 disclose methods for creation of any images within and on surface of any transparent materials and on surface of metal and non metal, secondly, Troitski (USPN 6,664,501) discloses a method, which comprises two steps: creation of latent image in photosensitive glass by using the ultraviolet radiation and specific treatment of

this photosensitive glass, but mentioned above claims do not use double-step creation of images and do not use the ultraviolet radiation, thirdly, the examiner infringes MPER § 707.07(d) which does permit grouping of claims in a common rejection if the rejection is equally applicable to all claims in the group.

Statement No. 84. The examiner states: "Troitski (USPN 6,399,914) discloses a method for producing gray images within a transparent media using a laser....The glass is photosensitive..." (*Non-final Office Action of 01/02/2009 with respect to application No.11/108,121, page 3, lines 3-4*)

This examiner's statement is intentionally false because Troitski (USPN 6,399,914) does not use photosensitive glass and this patent does not even comprise the words "photosensitive glass". This examiner's statement demonstrates that the examiner does not read the references, which she uses for rejection of examined claims.

Statement No. 85. The examiner states: "Troitski (USPN 6,399,914) discloses a method for producing gray images within a transparent media using a laser... Laser power may be less than the breakdown threshold and may be increased." (*Non-final Office Action of 01/02/2009 with respect to application No.11/108,121, page 4, lines 1-3*)

This examiner's statement is false because claim #1 of Troitski (USPN 6,399,914) states: "laser energy exceeds the damage threshold of said material". Methods of USPN 6,399,914 are based on generation of laser-induced breakdown and therefore laser energy at the focal area should always exceed breakdown threshold. This examiner's statement demonstrates that the examiner does not read the references, which she uses for rejection of examined claims and that the examiner does not know the theory of laser-induced breakdown.

Statement No. 86. The examiner states: "Claims 1-2 & 5-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Troitski (USPN 6,399,914)" (*Non-final Office Action of 01/02/2009 with respect to application No.11/108,121, page2, lines 20-21*)

This examiner's statement is false, because Troitski (USPN 6,399,914) discloses a method for creation of "images inside the special transparent material containing special kinds of impurities, which decrease the damage threshold of the material... and a system for producing laser-induced images by using two lasers", and uses for image creation only laser-induced breakdown. However, Claims 1-2 & 5-40 do not use the special transparent material containing special kinds of impurities and do not disclose a system for producing laser-induced images by using two lasers. These claims disclose methods for creation of images within and on surface of any transparent materials and on surface of metal and non metal and these methods use both laser-induced breakdown and many extra kinds of the laser-material interaction, including: heating, melting, vaporization, material removal by shock waves, breakdown and photoionization. Group of claims 1-2 & 5-40 includes claims disclosing the use of all mentioned above kinds of the laser-material interaction, which are not described in Troitski (USPN 6,664,501) and therefore the examiner, forming this group, infringed MPER § 707.07(d).

Statement No. 87. The examiner states: “Gaissinsky et al. (USPN 6,566,626) discloses a method and apparatus for generating colored images in a glass sample.” (*Final Office Action with respect to application No.11/023,115, page3, lines 9-10*)

This examiner’s statement is false, because Gaissinsky et al. (USPN 6,566,626) discloses a method and apparatus for generating colored images only in “a light-sensitive glass sample” and cannot be used for any glass sample. A light-sensitive glass sample “contains light-sensitive chemical components that acquire at least one of a multiplicity of colors in response to actinic radiation and subsequent heating to a temperature that causes color to appear”. This examiner’s statement demonstrates that the examiner did not read the patent or does not understand features of “a light-sensitive glass sample”.

Statement No. 88. The examiner states that Gaissinsky et al. (USPN 6,566,626) discloses a method and apparatus for generating colored images in a glass sample where “a pulsed laser irradiates zones within the glass forming colored areas.” (*Final Office Action with respect to application No.11/023,115, page3, lines 9-10*)

This examiner’s statement is false, because Gaissinsky et al. (USPN 6,566,626) discloses a method and apparatus for generating colored images only by using double-step creation of images: “actinic radiation and subsequent heating to a temperature that causes color to appear”. This examiner’s statement demonstrates that the examiner did not read the patent or does not understand features of the use of “a light-sensitive glass sample”.

Statement No. 89. The examiner states: “Applicant argues that Miesak cannot reproduce the images. The examiner respectfully disagrees because in Miesak the computer gives direction to the laser in order to generate images, thus the reproduced images is encompassed by the prior art”. (*Advisory Action of 01/07/08 with respect to application No.11/023,115, page 2, lines 1-3*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false. Really, applicants stated: “Contrary to our method, Miesak (USPN 6,596,967) discloses a method for creation of rainbow images and does not provide reproduction of the right colors” (Request for Appeal of 12/27/07, page 1, lines 21-22)

Statement No. 90 The examiner states: “Applicant argues that Gaissinsky requires special glass samples. The examiner respectfully notes that applicant’s claims state a transparent material. Consequently, the prior art encompasses instant claims.” (*Advisory Action of 01/07/08 with request to application No. 11/023,115, page 2, lines 3-4*)

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false. Really, applicant argued: “Method of Gaissinsky (USPN 6,566,626) provides reproduction of the right colors but it works only for “a light-sensitive glass samples” (Request for Appeal of 12/27/07, page 2, lines 1-2). USPN 6,566,626 explains: A light-sensitive glass sample “contains light-sensitive

chemical components that acquire at least one of a multiplicity of colors in response to actinic radiation”.

Statement No. 91 The examiner states: “Claims 19-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Gassinsky et al. (USPN 6,566,626).” (*Final Office Action with respect to application No.11/023,115, page3, lines 6-8*)

This examiner’s statement is false, because firstly, Gaissinsky et al. (USPN 6,566,626) discloses a method and apparatus for generating colored images only in a light-sensitive glass sample, which “contains light-sensitive chemical components that acquire at least one of a multiplicity of colors in response to actinic radiation and subsequent heating to a temperature that causes color to appear”, but Claims 19-27 disclose methods for production of color images inside any glass samples; secondary, Gaissinsky et al. (USPN 6,566,626) discloses a method and apparatus for generating colored images only by using double-step creation of images: “actinic radiation and subsequent heating to a temperature that causes color to appear”, but Claims 19-27 disclose methods for production of color images by using single-step process, thirdly, Gaissinsky et al. (USPN 6,566,626) does not use laser-induced breakdown, but Claims 19-27 disclose methods based on laser-induced breakdown.

Statement No. 92 The examiner states: “The computer and laser in combination create the pixel at a desired location. In addition these pixels may be multi colored.” (*Final Office Action with respect to application No.11/023,115 of 11/27/2007, page3, lines 6-8*)

This examiner’s statement is false: the pixel of Miesak (USPN 6,596,967) has no color but because of its special structure, the pixel is able to create a “rainbow” if broadband light illuminates this pixel. The method for creation of such special pixel is the subject of U.S. patent No. 6,596,967 wherein “resulting interference is selected to create a pixel with selected color when illuminated by multi-colored light”.

Statement No. 93 The examiner states: “Claims 19-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Miesak (USPN 6,596,967).” (*Final Office Action of 11/27/2007 with respect to application No.11/023,115, page2, lines 20-21*)

This examiner’s statement is false: firstly, claims 19-27 of application No.11/023,115 disclose methods for creation of color images, which reproduce the color of original object, but Miesak (USPN 6,596,967) discloses methods for creation of “rainbow” images, secondary, Miesak (USPN 6,596,967) creates special pixels by using interference (“resulting interference is selected to create a pixel with selected color when illuminated by multi-colored light”), but claims 19-27 do not use interference.

Statement No. 94 The examiner states: “Applicant’s other arguments are drawn to the destruction of a balloon (chamber/velum). It is the position of the examiner that balloon

destruction is fully met by Robbins.” (*Final Office Action of 12/29/2008 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 9, lines 4-6*).

This examiner’s statement is intentionally false because non-Final Office Action did not comprise a reference to Robbins (USPN 2,025,475) and therefore applicant’s arguments could not be refuted by reference to Robbins.

Really, applicants asserted: “The statement of the Office Act that “Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatenable over Crabtree IV (USPN 5,572,375)” (page 4) is incorrect at least because Crabtree IV (USPN 5,572,375) does not concern the destruction of any objects, but fifteen (15) Claims from 19 Claims of the present invention disclose new methods for destruction of balloons”. Also, applicants asserted: “The statements of the Office Act that “Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatenable over Kuts (USPN 6,361,188)” (page 6) is incorrect at least because Kuts (USPN 6,361,188) does not concern the destruction of any objects, but fifteen (15) Claims from 19 Claims of the present invention disclose new methods for destruction of balloons.” Response 09/18/2008 to non-final Office Action with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 3, lines 3-7 and 15-19). It is obvious, from mentioned above, that the response to these applicant’s arguments by reference to Robbins (USPN 2,025,475) is **false pretence made intentionally**.

Statement No. 95 The examiner states: “Applicant argues that the prior art does not teaches reproduction of a color palette of images but rather a rainbow of laser induced images. The examiner respectfully notes that both images are produced using a laser. Furthermore, rainbow images and color palette images are essentially the same. Thus Miesak anticipates instant claims” (*Final Office Action of 11/27/2007 with respect to application No.11/023,115, page 3- 4, lines 19-20, 1-3*)

This examiner’s statement is false: every Miesak’s pixel has interference structure, which creates “rainbow” similar to other pixels and cannot reproduce required color. The present method does not use interference structure of a pixel and every pixel of this method reproduces required color.

Statement No. 96 The examiner states: “Applicant argues that the prior uses a light sensitive glass sample. It is the examiner position that glasses are light sensitive in that they transparent light.” (*Final Office Action of 11/27/2007 with respect to application No.11/023,115, page 4, lines 4-5*)

This examiner’s statement is false because applicants argue that prior’s method works **only** for sensitive glass sample but applicants’ method work for any transparent material. This examiner’s statement **demonstrates absolute ignorance of optics:** a light-sensitive glass sample is a very special glass, which “contains light-sensitive chemical components that acquire at least one of a multiplicity of colors in response to actinic radiation and subsequent heating to a temperature that causes color to appear” (Gaissinsky et al. USPN 6,566,626).

Statement No. 97 The examiner states: "Applicant argues the examiner's statement, that "Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Momiuchi et al. (USPAP 2005/0068999A1) in view of Song et al. (USPAP 2004/0020905A1)" (Non-Final Office Action of 04/30/2009 with respect to application No. 11/129,730, page 2, lines 18-20).

This examiner's statement is incorrect because firstly, the group of Claims 1-18 includes claims 8 – 12 which teach how to create laser-induced breakdowns which generate weak shock waves. Neither Momiuchi et al. (USPAP 2005/0068999A1) nor Song et al. (USPAP 2004/0020905A1) teaches how to create laser-induced breakdowns which generate weak shock waves, and therefore claims 8-12 cannot be rejected by referencing to these applications, secondly, forming group of Claims 1-18 is infringement of MPEP § 707.07(d) which does permit grouping of claim in a common rejection if the rejection is equally applicable to all claims in the group.

Statement No. 98 The examiner states: "Applicant argues that the claims (9/23/09) do not disclose image creation. The examiner respectfully disagrees because claim 1 states light visual effects and a laser light show". (*Advisory Action of 05/14/2009 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 2, lines 15-16*).

This examiner's statement is intentionally false because claim 1 after amendment disclose visual effects and a laser show which are based on destruction of balloons by laser radiation but do not use image creation.

Statement No. 99 The examiner states: "Applicant argues that Robbins does not disclose a laser. The examiner respectfully notes that a laser is taught by the primary reference Crabtree IV and/or Kuts." (*Advisory Action of 05/14/2009 with respect to application No. 11/317,379, page 2, lines 16-17*).

This examiner's statement is intentionally false because applicants *do not* argue that "Robbins does not disclose a laser", but applicants argue, firstly, that Robbins does not teach destruction of balloons by laser; secondly, applicants argue that Crabtree IV and/or Kuts do not teach destruction of balloons by laser and, particularly, by generation of laser-induced breakdown and therefore together they cannot teach destruction of balloons by laser radiation and particularly, by generation of laser-induced breakdown.

Statement No. 100 The examiner states: "Applicant argues that the specification is enabled because the terms threshold breakdown and laser induced breakdown are present in the specification. The examiner respectfully notes that the mere statement of the terms does not enable them. The reading of applicant's specification does not fully explain its function and hence the lack of enablement." (*Final Office Action of 12/29/2009, page 8, lines 14-18*).

This examiner's statement is intentionally false: applicants did not use terms: threshold breakdown and laser induced breakdown, but used terms breakdown threshold and laser-induced breakdown which are used, for example, in U.S. Patents No.: 6,399,914;

6,417,485; 6,426,480; 6,490,299; 6,509,548; 6,664,501; 6,670,576; 6,720,521; 6,720,523; 6,734,389; 6,740,846; 6,768,080; 6,768,081; 6,946,619.

Statement No. 101 It appears from Non-Final and Final Office Actions with respect to applications No. 11/317,379 & 11/234,813, that the examiner abandoned applications No.: 10/751,325; 11/023,115; 11/053,983 but did not notice, that these applications are based on laser-induced breakdown phenomenon, and even did not notice that this term is used in these applications.

This examiner's action is false and demonstrates that the examiner abandoned application without understanding the basis of their methods. Indeed:

- Application No. 11/053,983 states: "The principal concepts of the invention are based on the following pieces of evidence of laser-induced breakdown in gases..." (Page 12).
- Application No 10/751,325 states: "... all laser-induced damages can be produced by **laser-induced breakdown** without internal crash of a transparent material" (Abstract).
- Application No 11/023,115 states: "The first kind of the marks are created by **laser-induced breakdowns**, the second kind of marks (color centers) are arisen as a result of photo ionization" (Second paragraph of Detailed Description of the Invention).

Dr. Igor Troitski.



Igor Troitski